

## **2,976 U.S. Aircraft Were Downed in North Viet Nam**

FOUR MONTHS OF SOUTH VIET NAM'S OFFENSIVES AND WIDESPREAD UPRISINGS (January 31 — May 31, 1968)

## **PEOPLE'S FORCES WON BIG VICTORIES**

**MILITARY RESULTS:** 295,000 Troops Including 104,000 American and Satellite Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured (110% of 1966 Total). Hundreds of Thousands of Puppet Troops Disbanded. 4 Armoured Regiments, One Multi-Battalion Paratroop Unit, 103 Battalions, 463 Companies and 15 Motorized Units Put out of Action or Heavily Decimated. A Huge Quantity of War Means Destroyed: 3,850 Aircraft of Various Types Destroyed on the Ground or Shot Down (180% of 1966 Total); 7,500 Military Vehicles, Including 4,000 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed (300% of 1966 Total); 470 Vessels and Combat Launches Sunk or Set Ablaze (Nearly 500% of 1966 Total); Thousands of Ammunition Storages, Petrol Dumps and Other War Means Burned Down. More Than 1,100 Posts Razed to the Ground or Forcibly Withdrawn. 490 Bridges Blown Up.

## **SPECIAL ADVISER LE DUC THO INTERVIEWED BY CBS**

LE DUC THO, special adviser to Minister of State Xuan Thuy, representative of the D.R.V.N. Government at the official conversations with the U.S. Government's representative in Paris, granted on June 10 an interview to CBS correspondent Charles Collingwood.

Asked to comment on the evolution of the official conversations between the representatives of the D.R.V.N. Government and the U.S. Government during the past month and their prospects, Le Duc Tho said:

"The people all over the world follow with great attention the official conversations between the representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the U.S., but to our regret, nearly one month has elapsed, the talks have not made any progress. The U.S. side must bear full responsibility for this state of things. We have come here on the strength of the statements of April 3, 1968 and May 3, 1968 by the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. respectively, to ascertain with the U.S. side the unconditional cessation of the bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., and then to discuss all other questions of interest for both parties. Up to now, the representative of the U.S. Government has been insisting on "reciprocity." We cannot meet his absurd demand. The peoples of the world, the American people included, know that our country is some ten thousand miles away from the U.S., that we have done no harm whatsoever to the U.S. Yet, the U.S. has brought over half a million U.S. troops and over fifty thousand satellite troops to commit aggression against the southern part of our country, and has been using planes and warships in attacks against the northern part of our country. These acts are unjust and immoral.

All men of conscience in the world and large sectors of the American people support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

"To peacefully settle the Viet Nam problem, the U.S. must put an end to its war of aggression against Viet Nam, unconditionally stop its bombing raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., an independent and sovereign country, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves the Viet Nam problem, without foreign interference.

"The official conversations between the representatives of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Government of the U.S. will be able to progress only when the U.S. side gives up its claim to "reciprocity" and accepts the unconditional cessation of its bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., so as to make it possible to proceed at an early date to the discussion of other problems of interest for both parties, thus paving the way for a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

"On their part, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V.N. really want a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem because it will be beneficial to the American people, to the Vietnamese people and to world peace, but peace must be associated with genuine independence and freedom, and not a false peace. Our attitude is serious and consistent. Whether these official conversations can henceforth make progress or not depends upon the U.S. side."

**POLITICAL:** ★ City People's Active Participation in Guerrilla Warfare.

★ Emergence of Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Wielding Great Influence over Large Sections of Society in Occupied Cities.

★ Dislocation and Paralysis of Puppet Administration.

★ Liberation of Wide Rural Areas.

(South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. Command's 7th Special Communique)

PAGE 4

## **Who Is in the Dock, Mr. Harriman?**

MR Harriman, and people on his side, like to boast about the generosity of the United States for the Vietnamese people. Let us listen to what Johnson had to say: "We will continue as best we can to help the good people of South Viet Nam enrich the condition of their life, to feed the hungry, to tend the sick and teach the young and shelter the homeless and help the farmer to increase his crops and the worker to find a job."

Those noble words were said on July 28, 1965. In the same breath, Johnson announced the departure of 50,000 G.I.'s for Viet Nam, and as the speech was being delivered, big ships heavily loaded with napalm and phosphorus bombs sailed for Saigon and Da Nang. don't know if there were still people in the world who would let themselves be taken in, but several years' experience has taught the Vietnamese people to be wary. Every time Messrs Johnson - Harriman and Co. lavish promises of freedom and happiness, one should expect more showers of steel-pellet bombs, toxic chemicals and other similar engines. When Mr Johnson said he was going to limit the bombing, this meant that he was to concentrate it on some area to make it more murderous. Hung

Long village in Nghe An province for instance knows something about it. On the night of May 16, 1968, U.S. aircraft dropped a cordon of steel around the village to prevent the people from getting out, then released thirty-six bombs on the center of thirty-four children were killed.

**FREEDOM!** In his time, Simon Bolivar already said that the U.S.A. had, in the name of freedom, imposed the worst evils on the peoples of Latin America. The Vietnamese people, for their part, know that in the mouths of the American leaders this word takes on a particular meaning: in Viet Nam the Americans have coined a new phrase — "free killing," a typically American one.

In all regions repeatedly under "Vietcong" control, the American military are free to release bombs, drop napalm, fire shells, spray toxic chemicals. A peasant tilling his plot, a thread of smoke rising from a thick, a patch of vegetable in a forest clearing, immediately attract American bombs and shells. As almost the whole countryside of South Viet Nam is controlled by the N.F.L., this means that practically the whole country is subjected to

that free killing. The people's forces having secured a foothold in the cities since the Lunar New Year of 1968, those in their turn are no longer spared. Hue, Ben Tre, My Tho and numerous wards of Saigon have also tasted that American-style freedom.

Along the 600 kilometres of Highway No 1 going from the lyth parallel to Phan Rang there were strings of villages nestled amidst bamboo and coconut-palms: there was concentrated life in Central Viet Nam. After several years of free-killing practice by the Americans, there remains only limitless no-man's-land, a lunar landscape of bomb craters, burnt-down houses and mangled trees.

Do you remember, Mr Harriman, Operation Cedar Falls which erased Ben Sue from the map in January 1967? This locality was first burnt down, then bulldozed to the ground, then bombed by American aircraft, as if, as the American journalist Jonathan Schell, an eyewitness, put it, the U.S. was bent on wiping out any indication that the Ben Sue village had ever existed. In the case of other villages, wholesale destruction was completed by a last operation,

(Continued page 2)







# VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

## U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR THAILAND PUPPETS ARE INEVITABLE FAIL

LANDED in a quandary in Viet Nam and receiving a good hiding in Laos, the U.S. imperialists are now puzzled at the development of the patriotic struggle of the Thai people. Of late, they and their lackeys, the Thanom-Phrahas clique, have been launching a belabored "infiltration of foreign communities into the northeast of Thailand" as a pretext to stop measures of repression against the people and to turn Thailand into a new-type colony and military base

## Minister Xuan Thy Receives Cyrus Eaton

CYRUS EATON, an American industrialist, on June 10, 1968, called on Minister of State Xuan Thy, D.R.V.N. Government representative at the Paris talks.

Making clear his position, Cyrus Eaton said that he supported the movement for peace in Viet Nam, urged the U.S. Government to stop its war in Viet Nam, first of all by putting an end to the bombing of the D.R.V.N., and let the Vietnamese people and other peoples decide themselves their own fate.

Minister Xuan Thy told his guest about the D.R.V.N. official conversations in Paris. He highlighted the just stand and goodwill of the Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Government. He pointed out that the talks had not made any headway because the U.S. side kept clinging to its absurd claims for "reciprocity" to shrink an unconditional end to the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., which must be ascertained before talks on other problems of common interest to the two sides can be started.

Cyrus Eaton praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and said it had stirred the world public. He promised to make a more active contribution to bringing together various peace forces in America and the world to stop for an end to the U.S. war in Viet Nam.

for aggression against Indo-China and South-East Asia. Up to February 1968, over 50,000 G.I.s and military personnel were stationed in Thailand, and the U.S. military aircraft based in Thailand. Over 50 B-52 strategic bombers were based at Utaopao and a number of F-4s at Taki Airfield. The Americans have also granted new military aids and equipment to the Thai reactionary rulers to recruit neo-mercenaries for the U.S. war of aggression in South Viet Nam. Western agencies reported that after his recent trip to the U.S. Thai Premier Thanom-Phraha had declared that next July he would send an additional contingent of 5,000 Thai combat troops to South Viet Nam at President Johnson's urgent request, and in return he would receive from the U.S. an aid of 12 million dollars to strengthen his police force. This was a brazen and

ignominious selling out by the Thanom-Phrahas clique of the sovereignty of Thailand and the honour of her people for dollars.

This year, the U.S. will grant Thailand a military aid of 75 million dollars to buy weapons and 500 million to build strategic roads and military bases. As a demographic move, it promises to give Thanom-Phrahas 63 million baht (Thai dollar) and send "advisers" to help promote education in 18 Thai provinces, and 47,000 peasants in the Northeast of Thailand would receive a loan to develop farming. But according to the stipulations of the "aid" agreement, 4,000 peasant households involving about 20,000 people in the Phnom Dan area, Uthairat province, North Thailand, would be herded into concentration camps of the South Viet Nam "strategic hamlet" pattern. It is obvious that the U.S.

**P**ATHET Lao News Agency has released a statement on June 10, 1968 by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat regarding the U.S. crime of aggression against Laos.

The statement gives evidence of U.S. violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. It reads:

"Through its agents, the United States has made every attempt to prevent the National Union Government of Laos from putting an end to the control of the Lao patriots' program. What is particularly serious, it has resorted to its familiar base manoeuvres — political assassinations — to eliminate Lao personalities including Foreign Minister Quinlan Phouma, the U.S. official conversations on behalf of the National Union Government which was thus paralyzed before it was completely toppled by the April 19, 1964 coup. With the complete domination of the U.S. has been given a distorted interpretation of the provisions of the Geneva Agreements, massively brought into the Lao, Thai and other military aid as well as the purpose of attacks not only on the liberated areas in this country, but also on North and South Viet Nam.

"The U.S. has also been smuggling from Laos oppo-

imperialists are carrying out in Thailand their neo-colonialist policy which have pitifully failed in South Viet Nam in the last few years. The untold crimes heaped up by the Yankees intensify the struggle of the Thai people for national liberation. Since the first gunshot was fired at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in a village of Nake district, Nakhon Phanom province (northeast of Thailand) three years ago (August 1965), the patriotic struggle of the Thai people has spread to 29 out of 71 provinces in the northeast, north central and south Thailand.

Early this year, the Thai patriotic armed forces, especially in the province of Nan and Chiang Rai (North Thailand) have been launching raids of the Thai reactionary armed forces and police directly commanded by American tanks and supported by advisers for the former. They thwarted their "encircle and destroy" scheme and caused hundreds of casualties to the enemy. The fact that the U.S. (U.S. Operation Mission) helicopters take part directly in military operations against

the Thai people speaks volumes for the misgivings of the Yankees in the growing patriotic movement of the Thai people.

Coupled with armed attacks, the political struggle of workers, peasants and other sections of the Thai people against the despotic rule of the U.S. and the Thanom-Phrahas administration has been gaining momentum. Workers in some towns and in American military bases have struck for wage-limit and improvement of their living conditions. Recently, thousands of sugar mill workers have also downed tools, demanding that their bosses give them along with the withheld wages. Peasants who have protested against the grabbing of their land by the Yankees to build military bases.

Closely united in the patriotic front and supported in their ever growing movement by progressive people in the world, the Thai people will certainly frustrate all the dark designs of the U.S. imperialists and their quingales, and achieve independence, democracy, peace and prosperity for their country.

neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and let the Lao people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign intervention.

The statement firmly rejects the fabricated proofs and reports illegally submitted by the Indian and Canadian representatives in the International Control Commission in Laos. It strongly condemns Prince Souvanna Phouma's disgraceful manoeuvres aimed at camouflaging the U.S. crime of aggression in Laos, thus taking a heavy toll on the Lao people, and providing a pretext to the U.S. to evade the permanent and unconditional cessation of the bombing raids against the D.R.V.N. — a dilatory method which has so far hindered the progress of the Paris conversations.

The statement ends with a stern condemnation of the U.S. as wrecker of the 1962 Geneva Agreements, a flat rejection of the allegations put forward by the U.S. Government on the so-called presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos, and a categorical demand that the U.S. stop its "special war" in Laos, strictly respect the sovereignty, independence and

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

**News from LAOS**

**Neo Lao Haksat Substantiates U.S. Crime of Aggression in Laos**

as an instrument for incessant nibbling attacks on the areas under the control of the Lao patriots' program. Since May 1964, at the so-called 'request' of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the U.S. Government has been sending aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, to launch savage round-the-clock strikes against the liberated areas in Laos, thus taking a heavy toll on the Lao people, and providing a pretext to the U.S. to evade the permanent and unconditional cessation of the bombing raids against the D.R.V.N. — a dilatory method which has so far hindered the progress of the Paris conversations.

The statement ends with a stern condemnation of the U.S. as wrecker of the 1962 Geneva Agreements, a flat rejection of the allegations put forward by the U.S. Government on the so-called presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos, and a categorical demand that the U.S. stop its "special war" in Laos, strictly respect the sovereignty, independence and

neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and let the Lao people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign intervention.

The statement firmly rejects the fabricated proofs and reports illegally submitted by the Indian and Canadian representatives in the International Control Commission in Laos. It strongly condemns Prince Souvanna Phouma's disgraceful manoeuvres aimed at camouflaging the U.S. crime of aggression in Laos, thus taking a heavy toll on the Lao people, and providing a pretext to the U.S. to evade the permanent and unconditional cessation of the bombing raids against the D.R.V.N. — a dilatory method which has so far hindered the progress of the Paris conversations.

The statement ends with a stern condemnation of the U.S. as wrecker of the 1962 Geneva Agreements, a flat rejection of the allegations put forward by the U.S. Government on the so-called presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos, and a categorical demand that the U.S. stop its "special war" in Laos, strictly respect the sovereignty, independence and

**TO THE READER**

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcomings and we hope that your suggestions as they will be useful to serve you more effectively in future.

## IN SOUTH VIET NAM'S LIBERATED ZONE

## EDUCATION DEVELOPS IN SPITE OF INNUMERABLE DIFFICULTIES

**H**ighly motivated to the liberated zone of South Viet Nam does not fail to notice that the people there are participating in the fight against the enemy, besides their continuous bombings and shelling, but still find time to develop culture and education. Schools have been opened in any village, any district and any province. The slogan "Let's stick to our land and our villages and carry on production" is being translated into reality along with the slogan "Let's stick to our schools and our teachers and learn".

In the 1965 school-year, the U.S. aggression throughout the liberated areas of South Viet Nam nearly 5,000 general education schools with nearly 500,000 pupils. The latter figure far exceeded the total number for the former French-ruled Indo-China. This did not include the schools of spare-time classes for adults and cadres and army-men.

The figures for the 1966-1967 and 1967-1968 school-years, not yet tabulated, are undoubtedly more encouraging considering the quick expansion of the liberated zone. From 1960 to 1967, the National Front for Liberation compiled 238 textbooks in 20,000 copies for teachers down to every village in order to achieve a unified syllabus for the liberated zone. From the 17th to the 20th of the 17 national minorities in the Central Viet Nam. High Plateaux now have got their own scripts and are learning in their mother tongue.

Schools have been opened in the jungles, beside air-raid shelters or in communication trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities.

All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part not attending complementary education classes. Cadres of the revolutionary youth fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding that learning is also to contribute to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees get used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply enthusiastic in classes for the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They make, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all obstacles.

Under the course, often make-shift school-rooms, the classes are held in the temple and students of complementary education are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced knowledge in the various ways to deal with the chemical poisons sprayed by the U.S. the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons. Patriotism is the main content that pervades all subjects of study.

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given rise to mass education trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

**A**T the moment when the powerful offensive and uprisings of the Saigon people are shaking the puppet administrative machinery even in the quarters of the city, the U.S. lackeys are in great confusion. Rumors are spread through Saigon Sunday that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky is on the verge of a final break with President Nguyen Van Thieu. AP reported on June 9.

This rivalry between the two topmost U.S. placemen is no surprise to anybody. It has taken place for the last few months and has grown more critical since the Yankees wired President Van Thieu into giving Tran Van Huong the premiership in place of Nguyen Van Thieu. A Ky's man. Given "green light"

one does not know whether Ky was plotting a coup or he

was fed up with the U.S. practice of discarding useless puppets. But leaving Saigon for Hanoi, he was conspicuous by his absence at the reception given by the U.S. Premier Gorton and in any other "celebrity of the government" during recent fighting in Saigon. They were close to Ky and the U.S. military recently had sought to replace them with two of his nominees. Huong ignored them and replaced them with two men close to President Thieu" (AP report on June 9).

Apert from the dismissal of Lo and Can, the rocketing by a U.S. chopper, killing and wounding a dozen field officers of Ky's clique at the head of the Saigon police, was also for Ky a bitter blow. Ky and Lo reacted very stubbornly despite U.S. statement that this was but an "erroneous fire" and that Johnson had also croaked his own overconfidence in the puppet.

The paper Cong (Public) — Ky and Lo's newspaper — on June 6 that there should be some hidden motive behind that "suspecting and demanding" that "an investigation" be brought to light the truth on this barbarous error. "To see you in good faith, this deliberate action by the Yankees and

the U.S. imperialists have always schemed to "stabilize" the puppet administration in order to use it as a mainstay for their neo-colonialist policy of aggression. But they have failed in their attempt and the present quarrel between Thieu and Ky is a serious threat to the puppet. To prop up the Saigon administration at any cost. The big victory of the South Viet Nam people have landed the puppet administration in greater and greater quagmire. The dispute of the U.S. lackeys together with the collapse of U.S. neo-colonialist policy.

**New Films from Viet Nam**

1 — Facts About Crimes of the U.S. Aggressors Against the Chinese Population in Viet Nam (5 reels — English)

2 — Victory in the Province of Tay Ninh (4 reels — English)

3 — The Western Lake (Hanoi) — 1 reel, 16mm films available on hire (20/- a reel, plus postage) from

BRITISH COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM (BCPV)

10, Little Britain, London, E.C.1

Films for fund-raising — Films for peace

**Thieu** who tried to turn to account the prevailing confusion was aimed at taking the puppet administration machinery even in the quarters of the city, the U.S. lackeys are in great confusion. Rumors are spread through Saigon Sunday that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky is on the verge of a final break with President Nguyen Van Thieu. AP reported on June 9.

This rivalry between the two topmost U.S. placemen is no surprise to anybody. It has taken place for the last few months and has grown more critical since the Yankees wired President Van Thieu into giving Tran Van Huong the premiership in place of Nguyen Van Thieu. A Ky's man. Given "green light"

one does not know whether Ky was plotting a coup or he

was fed up with the U.S. practice of discarding useless puppets. But leaving Saigon for Hanoi, he was conspicuous by his absence at the reception given by the U.S. Premier Gorton and in any other "celebrity of the government" during recent fighting in Saigon. They were close to Ky and the U.S. military recently had sought to replace them with two of his nominees. Huong ignored them and replaced them with two men close to President Thieu" (AP report on June 9).

Apert from the dismissal of Lo and Can, the rocketing by a U.S. chopper, killing and wounding a dozen field officers of Ky's clique at the head of the Saigon police, was also for Ky a bitter blow. Ky and Lo reacted very stubbornly despite U.S. statement that this was but an "erroneous fire" and that Johnson had also croaked his own overconfidence in the puppet.

The paper Cong (Public) — Ky and Lo's newspaper — on June 6 that there should be some hidden motive behind that "suspecting and demanding" that "an investigation" be brought to light the truth on this barbarous error. "To see you in good faith, this deliberate action by the Yankees and

the U.S. imperialists have always schemed to "stabilize" the puppet administration in order to use it as a mainstay for their neo-colonialist policy of aggression. But they have failed in their attempt and the present quarrel between Thieu and Ky is a serious threat to the puppet. To prop up the Saigon administration at any cost. The big victory of the South Viet Nam people have landed the puppet administration in greater and greater quagmire. The dispute of the U.S. lackeys together with the collapse of U.S. neo-colonialist policy.

# ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

## MILITARY OPERATIONS

**SAIGON: — U.S. and Puppet Troops Relentlessly Attacked by P.L.A.F. Within and Without the City Daily Shelled Since May 31.**

— Important Administrative and Military Organs Hit, Including the War Ministry, the "Catinat" Security Service, the U.S. Field Officers' Mess, the Harbour, the Tan Son Nhat Airbase, As Well As the "Presidential" Palace Area and U.S. Embassy. P.L.A.F. Infantrymen Attack Cholon and Saigon's Northern Suburb.

**WESTERN HIGH PLATEAU: U.S. Defence Line Breached West of Dakto.**

**KHE SANH AND DONG HA: 1,000 Enemy Soldiers Killed or Wounded, 28 Military Vehicles Destroyed between June 2 and 11.**

**MEKONG DELTA: 14 U.S. Rivercraft Sunk or Burned Down in Ben Tre Province on June 10, and 1,100 Enemy Soldiers Put out of Action near Vinh Long.**

**Many Enemy Bases in South Viet Nam Heavily Shelled by P. L. A. F. Artillery.**

**T**HE activities of P.L.A.F. fighters in Saigon continued to take pride of place in the information released by *Gia Phong Press Agency* in the last week.

In Cholon, the P.L.A.F. made deep thrusts into the 8th district and occupied the Y-shaped bridge area on June 4 and 6. They still controlled downtown Cholon and destroyed many enemy tanks and armoured cars. Other P.L.A.F. units broke through the enemy's line and advanced towards the 5th and 6th districts where they punished wicked things and policemen. Puppet para and ranger units suffered heavy losses in their counter-attacks.

North of Gia Dinh, in the northeast suburb of Saigon the P.L.A.F. continues to control Binh Hoa region and sealed off the road and rail communications to Bien Hoa. The efforts of the enemy to drive them out failed.

In the northern suburb, Tan Son Nhat Airbase, the U.S. command H.Q. and the puppet general staff H.Q. have been pounded many times by P.L.A.F. heavy guns since early June. Many fires were caused and many aircraft destroyed or damaged by the P.L.A.F. shelling of the airfield on June 4, 6, 11, 12 and 14. A big ammunition dump exploded under P.L.A.F. fire on the night of June 12.

The enemy administrative offices in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd districts were hit by the deadly artillery fire since May 31, shells and rockets rained thick on leading administrative and military organs. On June 7, Australian Premier Gorton had a narrow escape during his morale-boosting visit to Saigon. On June 11, the "Presidential" Palace area was shelled in the daytime. The targets hit were the

"Catinat" security service, the buildings of the U.S. Embassy, the puppet central bank, the information hall, the U.S. field officers' mess as well as other organs in the 2nd and 3rd districts. Western agencies stressed that this artillery bombardment, was the heaviest so far, and caused a great panic among the enemy who was completely paralysed: no aircraft could take off and no counter-attack was possible from enemy artillery.

Around Saigon, on June 9 and 10, the P.L.A.F. sank and burnt 5 enemy vessels including a 5,000-ton cargo boat. In three battles given on June 4, 5 and 8 they destroyed 40 vehicles including 33 tanks and amphibious cars in Tay Ninh and Thu Dau Mot provinces.

About one hundred kilometres southwest of Saigon, near Vinh Long town, 400 puppet soldiers were killed and several hundred others wounded in an engagement which lasted from May 8 to June 1. This is the latest part of a recent campaign taking place between May 25 and June 19, in which the enemy had 1,100 men killed or wounded, 3 companies wiped out and 4 battalions badly mauled.

**I**N the course of last week, the P.L.A.F. guns also bombarded many important targets in various provinces of South Viet Nam, chiefly Bien Hoa airbase (June 11), Chu Lai airfield and the H.Q. of U.S. Division America, 80 km south of Da Nang (June 9), Ban Me Thuot airfield (June 9), the civilian and military harbours of Saigon (June 4, 6, 8), Rach Gia town in the Thailand Gulf (June 9), and Phuoc Binh, north on Saigon-Ca Mau town at the southernmost tip of Viet Nam (June 12).

**I**N other theatres of operations, let us mention the battles fought in the north of the Western High Plateaux. The U.S. defence line west of Dakto, in the Paco river area, was breached in the course of many engagements which took place May 24 and June 5, 10. Over 600 G.I.'s were killed or wounded, 66 military vehicles, 6 cannons and mortars were destroyed and 10 aircraft downed in this sector during the same period.

Further east, on Road No 19 linking the Western High

Plateaux to the sea, 41 U.S. military vehicles were destroyed in two P.L.A.F. ambushes on June 1 and 4.

In the North, at Khe Sanh and Dong Ha, the P.L.A.F. brought heavier pressure to bear on U.S. Marine Division 3. From June 2 to 9, 700 P.L.A.F. men put out of action, 2 aircraft downed and 21 vehicles including 5 tanks destroyed.

Further details of P.L.A.F. recent victories:

1. In Trang Lon battle, 4km north of Tay Ninh,

U.S. Division 25 had on the night of May 21, 1,200 casualties; 21 vehicles including 7 tanks destroyed and many 203mm and 175mm guns put out of action.

2. In the attacks against the U.S. riverine task force in Ben Tre province from May 26 to 31, the enemy lost 41 vessels sunk or set afire and 2,000 G.I.'s put out of action.

3. On June 10, in another engagement on the Giang Tron River, P.L.A.F. forces sank or burnt 14 U.S. rivercraft.

## U.S. Mercenaries Rise Up

**S**INCE the beginning of February and especially since early May this year, many officers and men of the puppet army and of the U.S. and satellite forces have risen up in the face of the offensive of the revolutionary armed forces and in response to the moving appeals of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

In the 21 days ending May 15, 1968, men rose up in 12 places among puppet units stationed in Quang Tri and Thien Thien provinces, and Hue City. The "Organisation of the First Division Break-Away Officers and Men from the Saigon Puppet Administration" issued a statement welcoming the National Salvation Manifesto of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. This was followed by anti-war actions by 345 officers and men of puppet Battalion 4, Regiment 1 and members of puppet Regiment 1 stationed in the south of Hue. Groups of rangers garrisoned in Quang Tri provincial capital and in the south of Hue, the mutiny staged by 28 rangers at a post in the Tu Ha sector, south of Hue, a warrant officer and his men defending the post mutineered, punished a number of rangers, then left for the liberated zone bringing with them 28 light machineguns and quick-firing sub-machineguns.

In Quang Nam province (southeast of Da Nang), 121 rangers of the security forces and a ranger unit were recorded between April 20 and May 15. Before crossing over to the side of the Revolution, these patriotic army men hunted down and wiped out 140 die-hard traitors (including many commanding officers), and seized 130 weapons of diverse types and 300 hand-grenades.

In the Saigon-Gia Dinh

area, in only a week (May 5-12) hundreds of police agents, rangers, members of the security forces and street ward and hamlet "civil guards" quit their ranks and rejected their families. Others brought along weapons and volunteered to fight in the ranks of the revolutionary armed forces in attacks against the redoubts of cruel police agents.

In Tay Ninh province (northwest of Saigon) in the two weeks ending May 17, 180 puppet officers and men deserted. A number of them handed their weapons over to the provincial revolutionary authorities.

In the Mekong Delta, between May 5 and May 18, as many as 1,729 officers and men of the puppet regular, militia and air force ranks. They deserted over to the people, bringing along weapons and documents.

In My Tho province (southwest of Saigon), 350 members of the puppet regular forces refused to go on a relief mission on Highway No. 4. Thirty-seven then joined the revolutionaries, armed forces, with their weapons. Many army men of Battalions 1 and 2, Regiment 1, Division 7, disobeyed their superiors' order to go on a search-and-destroy raid on the guerrillas. When their cruel commanders and the Americans tried to use force to make them comply, they fought back resolutely.

In Vinh Long and Kien Phong provinces (southeast of Saigon), 391 members of the security forces and ranger units deserted. Particularly in Ben Tre province (southeast of Saigon), 917 officers and men of different units rallied around the leadership of a major and 3 lieutenants and formed the "Association of Break-Away Patriotic Army men of

Ben Tre from the Thieu-Ky Puppet Administration" (May 5, 1968). They made public an appeal calling on their mates to take a similar step. The puppet leaders on the U.S. aggressors and their cruel agents and crossing over to the people's side to fight for national salvation.

Apart from these anti-war activities in the puppet areas, a number of incidents were reported in May on the part of war-resisters among G.I.'s in the U.S. army.

In Binh Son (northern Quang Ngai), 3 G.I.'s angered by their commanders' oppression and fed up with the immoral war they were forced to fight, burned themselves to death with petrol. Before their self-immolation, they set fire to a blockhouse, the whole arsenal of a section defending it and 300 metres of fence.

At the Lai Khe base camp (north of Saigon), a U.S. company refused to go on a raid, 48 men of this company demanded that their commanders send them home as their duty tour had long expired.

In Hoi An (south of Da Nang), a unit belonging to the South Korean Blue Dragon Brigade resisted their commanders' order to suppress the local people. It battled against G.I.'s and South Korean commanders coming for a crackdown on its members. Four men of this unit used hand-grenades to commit suicide because they were greatly indignant at the brutalities of their commanders.

**A**NTI-WAR activities, mutinies and desertions on the increase among the puppet troops, G.I.'s and satellite troops are the result of the unjust U.S. war of aggression whose growing setbacks open the eyes of the mercenary troops to the truth about this war.

N.F.L. flag handed to a unit before its going up the line.